

GOV
DOC
CA1
CI
51-25
1947

UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA LIBRARY



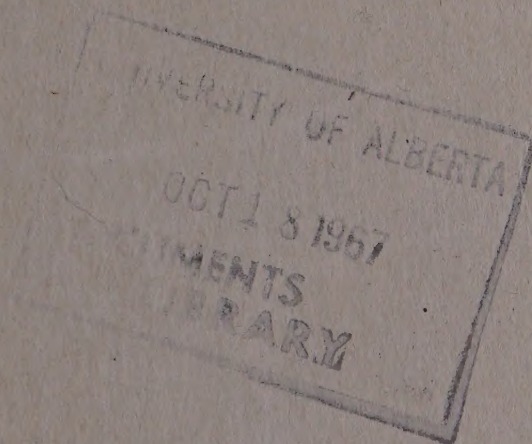
0 0003 5433 721

GOV PUB

THE UNIVERSITY
OF ALBERTA



How to become A CANADIAN CITIZEN



Published by
CANADIAN CITIZENSHIP BRANCH
DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE
Ottawa, Canada



EX LIBRIS
UNIVERSITATIS
ALBERTÆNSIS

OTTAWA

Edmond Cloutier, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
King's Printer and Controller of Stationery
1947

FOREWORD

This manual has been prepared for the purpose of giving applicants for Canadian citizenship a handy reference book of material about Canada.

Within its covers you will find information concerning the various steps required to become a Canadian citizen; the history, geography and resources of Canada; the political structure, constitution and government of our country; and a series of ready questions and answers on these subjects which may prove useful in gaining further knowledge of this great nation.

It is not a text book for use in schools or training classes. It is by no means exhaustive in its contents. Persons desiring to become naturalized Canadian citizens should consult the Clerk of the Court for guidance as to practical instruction and assistance through local schools or classes. Only by such means will you be able to take full advantage of the facilities offered for citizenship training.

May I express my continued interest in your progress towards full and complete membership in the Canadian family.

COLIN GIBSON,
Secretary of State.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Chapter One

THE CANADIAN CITIZENSHIP ACT

Part I. — DECLARATION OF INTENTION	Page 7
Section 1 — Definition	
“ 2 — Who May File	
“ 3 — Educational Requirements	
“ 4 — How to Complete	
“ 5 — Where to File	
“ 6 — Fee for Filing	
“ 7 — Photograph for	
“ 8 — Persons not Requiring	
“ 9 — Declaration Does Not Grant Citizenship	
“ 10 — Proof of Lawful Entry	
“ 11 — Privileges and Disabilities of Aliens	
Part II. — PETITION FOR CITIZENSHIP	Page 11
Section 12 — When and Where to File	
“ 13 — Residence Requirements	
“ 14 — Filing an Objection	
“ 15 — Completing the Petition	
“ 16 — Cost of Filing	
Part III. — COURT HEARING	Page 13
Section 17 — Appearance of Applicant in Court	
“ 18 — Examination of Applicant	
“ 19 — Character of Applicant	
“ 20 — Effective Date of Certificate	
“ 21 — Admission to Citizenship	
“ 22 — Certificates for Native-Born Canadians	
“ 23 — Rejection of Petition by Court	
“ 24 — Procedure at Rehearing	
Part IV. — CITIZENSHIP OF CHILDREN	Page 16
Section 25 — Children Who Are Citizens	
“ 26 — Retention of Citizenship by Children Born Abroad	
“ 27 — Naturalization of Children in Special Cases	
“ 28 — Proof of Citizenship by Birth or During Minority	
Part V. — CITIZENSHIP OF WOMEN	Page 19
Section 29 — Unmarried Alien Women	

- " 30 — Alien Women Married to Aliens
- " 31 — Women Married to Canadian Citizens Before January 1st, 1947
- " 32 — British Women Married to Canadian Citizens After January 1st, 1947
- " 33 — Alien Women Married to Canadian Citizens After January 1st, 1947
- " 34 — Regaining Canadian Citizenship by Former Women Citizens

Part VI. — SPOUSES OF CANADIAN CITIZENS Page 21

- Section 35 — Naturalization of British Women Married to Canadian Citizens
- " 36 — Naturalization of Alien Women Married to Canadian Citizens

Part VII. — PROCEDURE FOR SPECIAL CLASSES Page 22

- Section 37 — Aliens Serving in Canadian Armed Forces During War
- " 38 — Aliens in Public Service of Canada, or Canadian Armed Forces
- " 39 — British Subjects
- " 40 — Persons Doubtful of Citizenship

Part VIII. — LOSS OF CANADIAN CITIZENSHIP Page 25

- Section 41 — Acquiring Another Nationality
- " 42 — Renunciation of Dual Nationality
- " 43 — Service in Armed Forces of Enemy Country
- " 44 — Child Whose Parent Ceases To Be Canadian Citizen
- " 45 — Loss of Citizenship and British Nationality
- " 46 — Loss of Citizenship Through Residence Abroad
- " 47 — Loss of Citizenship — General
- " 48 — Cancellation of Citizenship Certificate
- " 49 — Cancellation of Naturalization Certificate as British Subject
- " 50 — Position of Wife or Children of Citizen Whose Certificate is Revoked
- " 51 — Renouncing Citizenship or Nationality When Husband's Citizenship is Revoked
- " 52 — Reversion to Prior Nationality
- " 53 — Status of Person After Revocation of Citizenship

Part IX. — GENERAL INFORMATION Page 30

- Section 54 — Summary of Forms
- " 55 — Procedure for Obtaining Copy of Certificate
- " 56 — Schedule of Fees

Chapter Two

FACTS ABOUT CANADA

- Part X. — HISTORY OF CANADA** Page 33
A brief history of Canada from its earliest beginnings to the present day.
- Part XI. — GEOGRAPHY OF CANADA** Page 37
The main geographical features of the country.
- Part XII. — NATURAL RESOURCES AND PRODUCTION** Page 39
Brief facts concerning natural resources and production, with list of experimental farms, agricultural schools and colleges.
- Part XIII. — CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT** Page 40
A general survey of the structure of government in Canada on the federal, provincial, and municipal levels.
- Part XIV. — THE PROVINCES OF CANADA** Page 45
Summary of area, population, resources, and principal industries of each of the nine provinces.

Chapter Three

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

- Part XV. — FEDERAL GOVERNMENT** Page 49
These cover the Constitution, the Crown, the Cabinet, Parliament, Senate, House of Commons, and the Judiciary.
- Part XVI. — PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT** Page 56
These deal with the general organization of provincial parliaments, membership in the various legislatures, qualifications of members, and the provincial judiciary.
- Part XVII. — LOCAL GOVERNMENT** Page 59
These questions are general in nature, and deal with characteristics which are common to all municipalities.
- Part XVIII. — HISTORICAL** Page 60
These questions cover events of historical import involving outstanding phases in the development of the Canadian nation.
- Part XIX. — GENERAL** Page 61
These include miscellaneous questions which may be of interest to the reader.

Chapter One

THE CANADIAN CITIZENSHIP ACT

Part I.

THE DECLARATION OF INTENTION

1. What the Declaration of Intention Is:

The Declaration of Intention is a sworn statement by the applicant that

- (a) he intends to become a Canadian citizen and to reside permanently in Canada, and
- (b) he will before being naturalized renounce forever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign sovereign or state to whom or which, at the time of and before being naturalized as a Canadian citizen, he may be a subject or citizen.

Personal details concerning the applicant in the form of an affidavit must accompany the Declaration of Intention.

2. Who May File a Declaration of Intention:

Any alien who is eighteen years of age or more and who has been lawfully admitted to Canada for permanent residence may file such a Declaration of Intention. This is true for both men and women. Except in certain cases, which will be discussed later, an alien cannot get citizenship until he has lived in Canada at least five years, but a Declaration of Intention to become a Canadian citizen may be filed any time after arrival in Canada providing the person is eighteen years of age or more.

3. No Educational Requirements for Applicant Filing Declaration of Intention:

An alien does not need to know the English or French language when he files his Declaration of Intention. Nor is it

necessary for him to be able to read and write. He must sign the Declaration of Intention, but if he is unable to write he may make a cross instead. However, before filing a Petition for Citizenship he must have an adequate knowledge of English or French; otherwise he must have resided in Canada for twenty years. The Act also requires the applicant to have an adequate knowledge of the responsibilities and privileges of Canadian citizenship. Consequently while the Act itself does not state definitely that the applicant must be able to read and write, it is obviously desirable that he be able to do so in order to fulfil the above requirements. It is left to the discretion of the presiding judge to determine whether or not the applicant has such an adequate knowledge of French or English and the responsibilities and privileges of Canadian citizenship.

4. How to Make the Declaration of Intention:

When an alien wishes to declare his intention to become a Canadian citizen he should first of all obtain a blank form called "Declaration of Intention" (Form A) from the clerk of the court for the judicial county or district in which he resides. While the applicant is expected to complete the form himself, the clerk of the court is in a position to give him any necessary instructions or guidance.

5. Where to File the Declaration of Intention:

The applicant, having obtained and completed the Declaration of Intention must file it in duplicate in the office of the clerk of any superior, circuit, county, or district court in the district in which he resides. Upon receipt by the Secretary of State of Canada of the Declaration of Intention, an official certificate of receipt (Form B) is issued by the Department of the Secretary of State direct to the applicant. This receipt is not issued until the Declaration of Intention has been posted in the office of the clerk of the court for a period of three months.

6. Fee for Filing Declaration of Intention:

A fee of \$1.00 is payable by the declarant on the filing of the Declaration of Intention with the clerk of the court.

7. Photograph of Declarant Required:

To both copies of the Declaration of Intention there shall

be attached a true photograph (2½" x 2½" in size) of the declarant taken within the preceding year.

8. Persons Who Do Not Need a Declaration of Intention:

The Canadian Citizenship Act exempts certain persons who are not Canadian citizens from filing a Declaration of Intention. This does not mean, however, that it is not necessary for them to apply for a certificate of Canadian citizenship. The following people are in this class:

- (1) The alien spouse (husband or wife) of a Canadian citizen who resides in Canada.
- (2) A non-Canadian British subject.
- (3) A minor child of a person to whom a certificate of citizenship has been granted, on the application of the said person, providing:—
 - (a) the person applying is the responsible parent of the child, and
 - (b) the child was born before the date of the certificate of citizenship granted to the parent and has been lawfully admitted to Canada for permanent residence.

9. A Declaration of Intention Does Not Give Canadian Citizenship:

An alien who has made only a Declaration of Intention is NOT A CANADIAN CITIZEN. Thus, should he wish to go abroad, he cannot obtain a Canadian passport; he must travel on the passport issued by the Government of the country of which he was a citizen or subject at the time he filed his Declaration of Intention.

10. Verification of Lawful Entry into Canada for Permanent Residence:

The applicant must specify in the affidavit accompanying the Declaration of Intention the manner in which he entered Canada for permanent residence. In this way, the Canadian

Citizenship Registration Branch obtains a verification of the lawful entry of the applicant through the Immigration Branch. The fact that an applicant is unable to submit proof of lawful entry will not necessarily exclude him from citizenship as the Citizenship Registration Branch has other means of obtaining information concerning the individual.

11. Rights, Privileges and Disabilities of Aliens Who Are Not Canadian Citizens:

An alien may acquire, hold, and dispose of, any real or personal property of every description in the same manner as a natural-born Canadian citizen. He may dispose of his property both real and personal by Will and may himself be the beneficiary of an estate in the same manner and with the same privileges as a natural-born Canadian citizen. He is subject to the laws of Canada in the same manner as a natural-born Canadian citizen.

An alien is subject to the following disabilities:—

- (a) He is not privileged to vote in any parliamentary election and generally most municipalities have the same ruling. However, the question of voting requirements is under the jurisdiction of each individual parliament or municipality.
- (b) He may not be elected to any parliamentary office, and generally most municipalities have the same ruling. However, the question of requirements for the holding of any public office is under the jurisdiction of each individual parliament or municipality.
- (c) He may not be the owner of a Canadian ship.

Part II.

THE PETITION FOR CITIZENSHIP

12. When and Where a Petition for Citizenship May Be Filed:

An alien may not file his Petition for Citizenship (Form C) until he can meet the following requirements:

- (a) He must have been lawfully admitted to Canada for permanent residence.
- (b) He must have resided continuously within Canada for at least five years, or
- (c) He must have resided continuously in Canada for a period of one year immediately preceding the date of the petition, and, in addition, have also resided in Canada for a further period of not less than four years during the six years immediately preceding the date of the petition.
- (d) He must have filed a Declaration of Intention not less than one year nor more than five years prior to the date of his petition.
- (e) He must file his Petition for Citizenship within five years after he has made the Declaration of Intention.
- (f) He must be of good character.
- (g) He must have an adequate knowledge of either the English or the French language, or, if he has not such an adequate knowledge, he must have resided in Canada for twenty years.
- (h) He must have an adequate knowledge of the responsibilities and privileges of Canadian citizenship.
- (i) He must intend to remain a Canadian citizen.
- (j) He must be 21 years of age or more.

The applicant must file a Petition for Citizenship with the court in the judicial county or district in which he resides. This Petition shall be prepared in duplicate by the clerk of the court and a copy posted in his office for a period of at least three months immediately preceding the appearance of the petitioner before the court.

13. Period in Penitentiary, etc., Not To Be Counted as Residence:

In computing the 5 year period of permanent residence in Canada required of an alien in order to qualify for a Certificate of Citizenship as stated in Section 12 (b) and (c), an applicant must not include as permanent residence any time during which he was confined in or was an inmate of any penitentiary, gaol, reformatory, prison, or asylum for the insane, in Canada.

14. Who May File an Objection:

Any person who is opposed to the granting of the certificate to the applicant may file in the court an objection in which he shall state the grounds of his objection. This may be done at any time after the filing of a Petition for Citizenship and before the appearance of the petitioner before the court. In other words, a person who objects to the granting of a Certificate of Citizenship to an applicant has three months after the Petition has been filed to do so or up until such time as the petition is heard in court.

15. Completing the Petition for Citizenship:

While the responsibility for preparing the Petition for Citizenship rests upon the clerk of the court, the petitioner should be prepared to submit to the clerk of the court information regarding his lawful entry into Canada and the names of the places in which he has resided during the last six years.

16. Cost of Filing Petition:

The fee for filing a Petition for Citizenship is \$5.00, which is payable to the court at the time of filing. For native-born Canadians and British subjects who became Canadian citizens automatically on January 1st, 1947, the fee is \$1.00. For British subjects who are not Canadian citizens and who apply for a Certificate of Canadian Citizenship, the fee is \$5.00.

Part III.

THE COURT HEARING

17. When Appearance is Made Before the Court for Examination:

An applicant must appear personally before the court for examination when he is informed by the clerk of the court of the place, time and date that his petition will be heard. However, in exceptional cases, an applicant may be excused from so appearing provided he can establish to the satisfaction of the court that he is prevented from so doing for some good and sufficient reason.

The judge may also order the applicant to produce such evidence as the court may require that he is a qualified and fit person to be granted a Certificate of Citizenship and that the information supplied in his Petition is correct.

The decision of the judge is then transmitted to the Department of the Secretary of State. If the Secretary of State approves the decision of the court, the Department issues a Certificate of Citizenship and sends it to the clerk of the court.

This hearing must not take place for at least three months after the applicant has filed his Petition for Citizenship.

18. What the Applicant Will be Expected to Know:

- (a) He must have an adequate knowledge of either the English or the French language, or, if he has not such an adequate knowledge, he must have resided continuously in Canada for more than twenty years.
- (b) He must have an adequate knowledge of the responsibilities and privileges of Canadian citizenship.

With respect to (a) and (b) above, it is the prerogative of the presiding judge to determine what shall constitute "an adequate knowledge".

19. The Applicant's Character:

At the final hearing an inquiry is made into the applicant's character and criminal record. It is very important for an applicant seeking citizenship to have a clean record of good behaviour, since a person who has been convicted of any major

crime might find it difficult to get Canadian citizenship. The definition of "good character" raises a point involving wide differences of opinion as some judges are more strict than others. The final decision, however, rests in the hands of the individual judge who must decide whether or not the applicant has fulfilled the requisites of good character.

20. Certificate of Citizenship is Not Effective Till Oath of Allegiance Taken:

At the hearing, the court decides whether the applicant for a Certificate of Citizenship is a fit and proper person to be granted such a Certificate and whether he or she possesses the required qualifications mentioned in Section 12 above. If the decision is favourable, a certified copy of the Petition for Citizenship is sent to the Secretary of State who may issue a Certificate of Citizenship and forward it to the clerk of the court.

It should be observed, however, that a Certificate of Citizenship granted to any alien, other than to a child under the age of fourteen years, shall not take effect until the applicant has taken the Oath of Allegiance. When this has been done, the clerk of the court delivers the Certificate of Citizenship to the applicant, after endorsing thereon the date of the taking of the Oath of Allegiance, and thereupon such man or woman becomes a Canadian citizen.

21. Admission to Citizenship:

The Department of the Secretary of State may issue a Certificate of Citizenship upon the receipt of a favourable decision from the judge. The Certificate of Citizenship is returned to the clerk of the court by whom such decision was forwarded. The applicant is informed of the time and place where he is to take the Oath of Allegiance and renounce his allegiance to any other state. When these steps have been taken, the clerk endorses the Certificate with the date of the taking of the oath and thereupon the applicant becomes a Canadian citizen.

Any person who is a British subject qualified under the provisions of the Act and who establishes Canadian domicile after January 1st, 1947, may file his Petition with the Secretary

of State of Canada or alternatively may apply to the court. The Petition shall disclose all of the facts upon which the applicant bases his petition for a Certificate of Citizenship. The prescribed form for such Petition is Form I "Petition for a Certificate of Citizenship by a British Subject". British subjects who file such a Petition are required to file with the Petition an Oath of Allegiance as outlined in Form L. If the Secretary of State considers that any doubt exists regarding the qualifications of a British subject who petitions for Canadian citizenship, he may require the petitioner to appear before the court in the judicial district in which he resides for hearing.

22. Issue of Certificates of Citizenship to Natural-Born Canadians:

Any person who is a natural-born Canadian citizen and who desires to be granted a Certificate of Citizenship shall file his Petition with the Secretary of State of Canada. The Petition shall disclose all of the facts upon which the applicant puts forward his application for a Certificate of Citizenship. The Petition shall be in Form J and shall be verified by affidavit which is attached thereto.

23. When Petition for Citizenship Rejected by Court on Hearing or Rehearing:

An alien whose Petition for Citizenship has been rejected by the Court on a hearing or rehearing because of some legal disqualification, may make another petition after the expiration of two years from the date of such rejection, following the same procedure as in the original petition.

24. Procedure at Rehearing in Doubtful Cases:

When the Petition for Citizenship has been approved by the court, but the Secretary of State is in doubt as to whether a certificate should be granted, he may refer the application to the court for another hearing which is known as a rehearing.

In such a case, the Secretary of State must give notice in writing of the rehearing to the applicant by registered mail at the postal address shown in the Petition.

The rehearing will not be proceeded with until the expira-

tion of at least thirty days after the mailing of such notice.

An applicant on a rehearing must produce such evidence as the court may require that he is qualified and fit to be granted a Certificate of Citizenship and must also appear personally before the court for examination.

The decision of the court on a rehearing is final and conclusive as regards the application.

Part IV.

CITIZENSHIP OF CHILDREN

25. Children Who Are Canadian Citizens By Birth:

I. Children Born Before the Commencement of the Canadian Citizenship Act, January 1st, 1947:

- (a) Any person born in Canada or on a Canadian ship is a Canadian citizen providing he has not become an alien at the commencement of this Act.
- (b) A child born outside of Canada elsewhere than on a Canadian ship is a Canadian citizen if his father, or in the case of a child born out of wedlock, his mother
 - (i) was born in Canada or on a Canadian ship and had not become an alien at the time of that child's birth, or
 - (ii) was, at the time of that child's birth a British subject who had Canadian domicile.
- (c) A child of unknown parentage who is found as a deserted infant in Canada will be considered to be a Canadian citizen unless or until it is shown that he was not born in Canada.
- (d) A child born after the death of his father will be deemed to have been born immediately before the death of the father and will acquire the citizenship of his father.

Note: If the child born outside of Canada was over twenty-one at the commencement of the Act, he is not a Canadian citizen if he had not been admitted to Canada for permanent residence at the time of the commencement of the Act.

II. A Child Born After the Commencement of the Canadian Citizenship Act, January 1st, 1947, is a natural-born Canadian providing:—

- (a) He is born in Canada or on a Canadian ship, or

- (b) He is born outside of Canada elsewhere than on a Canadian ship and
 - (i) his father, or in the case of a child born out of wedlock, his mother, at the time of that child's birth is a Canadian citizen by reason of having been born in Canada or on a Canadian ship, or having been granted a certificate of citizenship, or having been a Canadian citizen at the commencement of this Act, *and*
 - (ii) if the fact of his birth is registered at a Canadian Consulate or with the Department of the Secretary of State of Canada within two years after its occurrence or within such extended period as may be authorized by the Secretary of State of Canada.

III. Foreign-Born Children Who May Acquire Canadian Citizenship Through Their Own Naturalization Before They Are Twenty-One:

- (a) A child other than a natural-born Canadian citizen is a Canadian citizen if he was granted, or his name was included in a certificate of naturalization held by his parent and he has not become an alien at the commencement of the Canadian Citizenship Act, January 1st, 1947.
- (b) A parent (father or mother) who is a Canadian citizen may petition for the naturalization of his foreign-born child providing the child has been lawfully admitted to Canada for permanent residence and is still under twenty-one years of age. No Declaration of Intention is required. A special Petition for Citizenship, Form M, is filed with the Citizenship Registration Branch, Department of the Secretary of State, Ottawa, Canada, whereupon a special Certificate of Citizenship may be granted to such child.

The person making the application must be the "responsible parent" of the child. This means the father, except that where the father is dead or where the custody of the child has been awarded to the mother by order of a court of competent jurisdiction, or where the child was born out of wedlock and resides with his mother, "responsible parent" means the mother.

26. Conditions for Retention of Canadian Citizenship by children born abroad who derive Canadian citizenship through their parent or parents:

(1) The birth of such child must be registered at a Canadian Consulate or Vice-Consulate, or a Canadian High Commissioner's Office, or Trade Commissioner's Office, or with the Department of the Secretary of State of Canada, Ottawa, within two years after its occurrence or within such extended period as may be authorized by the Secretary of State of Canada. Registration should be made on Form P in duplicate.

Note: The application must be completed by the father or mother.

(2) In addition to the requirements in Section 26 (1) above, a child born outside of Canada who has not been lawfully admitted to Canada for permanent residence will cease to be a Canadian citizen upon the expiration of one year after he attains the age of twenty-one UNLESS after attaining that age and before the expiration of the said year

- (a) he asserts his Canadian citizenship by a Declaration of Retention, filing Form R with the Department of the Secretary of State.
- (b) if he is a national or citizen of a country other than Canada under the law of which he can divest, he must relinquish the nationality or citizenship of that country by making a declaration of alienage in any form required by the laws of the said country.
- (c) in any special case the Secretary of State of Canada may extend the time during which any such person may assert his Canadian citizenship and divest himself of the other nationality or citizenship, in which case upon so doing within the said time he shall thereupon again become a Canadian citizen.

27. Naturalization of Children in Special Cases:

An application for a Certificate of Canadian citizenship on behalf of a minor child in any special case is made direct to the Department of the Secretary of State using Form M. A fee of \$1.00 should accompany the petition if the child is a Canadian citizen, and \$5.00 if he is not a Canadian citizen.

28. Proof of Citizenship Acquired by Birth or During Minority:

A person born in Canada proves his Canadian citizenship by means of his birth certificate. A record of every birth within a province is filed in the provincial parliament. If the child is born in a city, a registration form is completed and filed by the parent at the local City Hall. If the child is born in a rural district, the registration form is filed with the clerk of the township in which the child is born.

A person acquiring Canadian citizenship because his name was included in a Certificate of Citizenship granted to his parent may apply for his own certificate, using Form J. The Petition is forwarded direct to the Department of the Secretary of State together with a fee of \$1.00.

Part V.

CITIZENSHIP OF WOMEN

29. Alien Women Who Are Unmarried:

An unmarried woman becomes a Canadian citizen by exactly the same procedure as a man.

30. Alien Women Married to Aliens:

An alien woman married to an alien may become a Canadian citizen even though her husband remains an alien. In that event she must follow the same procedure for obtaining citizenship as a man or an unmarried woman, and must meet the same requirements.

31. Women Married to Canadian Citizens Before Commencement of the Canadian Citizenship Act, January 1st, 1947:

A woman who was married before the commencement of the Canadian Citizenship Act, January 1st, 1947, to a man who would have been a "Canadian citizen" himself if the Act had

been in force immediately before their marriage, is a Canadian citizen if she has been lawfully admitted to Canada for permanent residence at the commencement of the Canadian Citizenship Act, January 1st, 1947.

32. British Subjects Married to Canadian Citizens After Commencement of the Canadian Citizenship Act, January 1st, 1947:

A woman who is a British subject by birth or naturalization and who marries a Canadian citizen may not have to appear in court for examination before obtaining Canadian citizenship, unless in the opinion of the Secretary of State there is doubt as to whether the applicant possesses the required qualifications. It is not necessary for her to file a Declaration of Intention.

In order to become a Canadian citizen she must apply for a certificate and comply with the following regulations:—

- (a) She must be lawfully admitted to Canada for permanent residence.
- (b) She must reside continuously in Canada, with her spouse, for a period of **one year** immediately preceding the date of the Petition for Citizenship (instead of the usual five-year requirement).
- (c) She must complete and file Form I with the Citizenship Registration Branch, Department of the Secretary of State, Ottawa, Canada.

33. Alien Women Married to Canadian Citizens After Commencement of the Canadian Citizenship Act, January 1st, 1947:

An alien woman who marries a Canadian citizen subsequent to January 1st, 1947, must appear in court for examination before she can be granted Canadian citizenship but is exempted from filing a Declaration of Intention.

In addition she must comply with the following regulations:—

- (a) She must be lawfully admitted to Canada for permanent residence.

- (b) She must reside continuously in Canada for a period of one year immediately preceding the date of the Petition for Citizenship (instead of the usual five-year requirement).
- (c) She must complete and file Form C with the clerk of the court in the county or district in which she resides.

34. Procedure for Regaining Canadian Citizenship by Former Women Citizens:

A natural-born Canadian woman who became a citizen of another state through marriage to an alien prior to the coming into force of the Canadian Citizenship Act, January 1st, 1947, and who desires to regain her Canadian citizenship, is required to make application through the courts in the same manner as any other alien. She receives no preferential treatment because of her former status as a citizen of Canada.

Part VI.

SPOUSES OF CANADIAN CITIZENS

35. Naturalization Privileges for Wives of Canadian Citizens Who Are British Subjects by Birth or Naturalization:

A woman who is a British subject by birth or naturalization and whose husband is a Canadian citizen may apply for and be granted a certificate of Canadian citizenship providing she resides continuously in Canada with her husband for a period of one year immediately preceding the date of the application.

No Declaration of Intention is required, nor is it necessary for the wife to appear before the court for examination, unless in the opinion of the Secretary of State there is a doubt as to whether the applicant possesses the required qualifications. However, the other requisites necessary for a British subject to be granted Canadian citizenship must be fulfilled.

A copy of Form I is obtained and filed with the Citizen-

ship Registration Branch, Department of the Secretary of State, Ottawa, Canada.

For the status of a woman who is the wife of a Canadian citizen and who arrived in Canada before the commencement of the Canadian Citizenship Act, January 1st, 1947, see Section 31.

36. Naturalization Privileges for Alien Wives of Canadian Citizens:

An alien woman whose husband is a Canadian citizen may apply for a certificate of Canadian citizenship providing she resides in Canada with her husband for a period of one year immediately preceding the date of the application. However, an alien wife must appear in court for examination before the certificate will be granted. No Declaration of Intention is required but the other requirements in Section 12 (f) to (j) must be fulfilled.

This shortened period of residence is NOT extended to the alien husband of a Canadian citizen who must fulfil the five-year residence requirements. Generally, the qualifications in his case are similar to those required of any other alien (Section 12) except that no Declaration of Intention is required.

A copy of Form C is obtained and filed in the office of the court clerk in the county or district where the applicant resides.

For the status of a woman who is the wife of a Canadian citizen and who arrived in Canada before the commencement of the Canadian Citizenship Act, January 1st, 1947, see Section 31.

Part VII.

PROCEDURE FOR SPECIAL CLASSES

37. Aliens Serving in the Canadian Armed Forces During Time of War:

An alien who has served outside of Canada in time of war in the armed forces of Canada may become a Canadian citizen

providing he has resided continuously in Canada for a period of one year immediately preceding the date of the Petition for Citizenship. Thus, while he must comply with the regulations outlined in Section 12, he is exempted from fulfilling the usual five-year period of residence required of other aliens.

38. Aliens in Armed Forces of Canada, or in the Public Service of Canada:

Any period during which an alien applying for citizenship has served in the armed forces of Canada (see also Section 37) or has been employed outside of Canada in the public service of Canada or of one of the provinces, otherwise than as a locally engaged person, is considered as equivalent to the same period of residence in Canada for the purpose of naturalization under Section 12.

39. Certificate of Canadian Citizenship to a British Subject:

A Certificate of Canadian Citizenship may be granted to a British subject without his having to appear in court for examination. However, the Secretary of State may in any case where there is a doubt as to whether the applicant possesses the necessary qualifications refer such person to the court in the judicial district in which he resides.

The procedure and requirements are as follows:—

- (a) He must make a petition in Form I that he desires to become a Canadian citizen. This must be accompanied by a written Oath of Allegiance in Form L.
- (b) He must be twenty-one years of age.
- (c) He must have been lawfully admitted to Canada for permanent residence.
- (d) He must have resided continuously in Canada for five years, or
- (e) He must have resided continuously in Canada for one year immediately preceding the date of the petition and in addition have resided in Canada for a further period of four years of the six years immediately preceding the date of the petition.

- (f) He must be of good character.
- (g) He must have an adequate knowledge of either the French or the English language, or if he has not such an adequate knowledge, he must have resided in Canada for twenty years.
- (h) He must have an adequate knowledge of the responsibilities and privileges of Canadian citizenship.
- (i) He must express his intention to reside permanently in Canada.

Note: Persons naturalized in Canada before 1914: A person who was an alien and who was naturalized under any Naturalization Act in force in Canada before the passing of the Naturalization Act, 1914, may upon petition be granted a Certificate of Citizenship at the discretion of the Secretary of State.

The application is made direct to the Department of the Secretary of State on Form K, and must be accompanied by a fee of \$1.00.

40. Persons Doubtful of Their Citizenship:

A person with respect to whose status as a Canadian citizen a doubt exists may apply and be granted a Certificate of Citizenship at the discretion of the Secretary of State.

Such a certificate when granted will specify that the granting thereof is made solely for the purpose of removing doubts as to whether or not the person named therein is a Canadian citizen, and the granting of the Certificate shall not be deemed to establish that the person to whom it is granted was not previously a Canadian citizen.

The application is made direct to the Department of the Secretary of State on Form K, and must be accompanied by a fee of \$5.00.

Part VIII.

LOSS OF CANADIAN CITIZENSHIP

41. On Acquiring Another Nationality:

A Canadian citizen who, when outside Canada and not under a disability, i.e., a minor or a person suffering from mental disability, by any voluntary or formal act on his part other than marriage, acquires the nationality or citizenship of a country other than Canada will no longer be a Canadian citizen.

42. By Renunciation Where Dual Nationality:

- (a) In the case of a natural-born Canadian citizen who became or becomes a national or citizen of another country because of the fact that he was born or has lived there during his minority, if after attaining the full age of twenty-one years and while still a national or citizen of that country, he makes a declaration (Form S) renouncing his Canadian citizenship, he will thereupon cease to be a Canadian citizen.
- (b) The same situation as in Section 42(a) will result in the case of a Canadian woman who marries an alien and becomes a national or citizen under the laws of that country, if after the marriage and while still a national or citizen of that other country, she makes a declaration (Form S) renouncing her Canadian citizenship, she will then cease to be a Canadian citizen.

It might be noted that the Canadian Citizenship Act confers equal rights on both men and women. Consequently, a woman who is a natural-born or naturalized Canadian citizen does not automatically cease to be a Canadian citizen upon her marriage to an alien. Therefore she must make a declaration (as mentioned above) if she wishes to renounce her Canadian citizenship.

43. Canadian Citizens Serving in the Armed Forces of Another Country While at War with Canada:

When a Canadian citizen, who is a national or citizen of

another country under its naturalization laws serves in the armed forces of that country when it is at war with Canada, he will cease to be a Canadian citizen.

44. The Position of a Child When the Parent Ceases to be a Canadian Citizen:

- (a) Where the responsible parent of a minor child ceases to be a Canadian citizen by acquiring the nationality or citizenship of another country, the child ceases to be a Canadian citizen if he is at the time or thereupon becomes a national or citizen under the law of that country.
- (b) A person who has lost his Canadian citizenship under Section 44(a) may upon attaining the age of twenty-one years make a declaration in Form T that he wishes to resume Canadian citizenship. This may be sent to the Citizenship Registration Branch, Department of the Secretary of State, Ottawa, Canada. The declaration must be filed within one year after such person reaches the age of twenty-one. However, the Secretary of State may at his discretion extend this period in special circumstances.

45. When Loss of Canadian Citizenship Involves Loss of British Nationality:

Where a man ceases to be a Canadian citizen and by any voluntary or formal act acquires the nationality or citizenship of a country other than a country of the British Commonwealth, he thereupon ceases to be a British Subject.

46. Loss of Canadian Citizenship by Residence Outside of Canada for Six Years:

After January 1st, 1947, a Canadian citizen ceases to be a Canadian citizen if he resides outside Canada for a period of at least six consecutive years. This does NOT apply to a natural-born Canadian citizen or to a Canadian citizen who has served in the armed forces of Canada in time of war and has been honourably discharged.

The circumstances under which a naturalized Canadian

citizen may live abroad without losing Canadian citizenship are as follows:

- (a) If he is in the public service of Canada or of one of the provinces.
- (b) If he is a representative of a company or organization, religious or otherwise, established in Canada, or of an official international agency in which Canada participates.
- (c) If he resides outside Canada on account of ill-health.
- (d) If he is a spouse or minor child and resides abroad in order to live with a spouse or parent who is a Canadian citizen residing abroad for any of the reasons mentioned in paragraphs (a) to (c) inclusive of this Section.
- (e) If he is the spouse of a natural-born Canadian citizen and is living abroad in order to be with such spouse.
- (f) If his Canadian citizenship is certified to be extended by endorsement of his Certificate of Citizenship, or if he has no Certificate of Citizenship, of his passport, by the officer in charge of the Canadian Consulate in that country. This endorsement must state that the Canadian citizen appeared before the officer prior to the expiration of the said period of six years and established
 - (i) that his absence from Canada was of a temporary nature, and
 - (ii) that he intended in good faith to return to Canada for permanent residence as a Canadian citizen, and providing the applicant has satisfied the officer of his intentions as outlined above and his Certificate of Citizenship or passport is in proper order, the time limit for retention of Canadian citizenship beyond the six years may be extended for such period as may be prescribed by regulation.

47. Loss of Canadian Citizenship:

A Canadian citizen with the exception of a natural-born Canadian citizen is subject to loss of citizenship if he unlawfully

assists an enemy country in any manner when it is at war with Canada.

A person who obtains a Certificate of Naturalization or Citizenship by misrepresentation or fraud may have his citizenship revoked.

A naturalized Canadian citizen may lose his citizenship if he resides outside Canada for over six years and fails to take the necessary steps to retain his citizenship as prescribed in Section 46 (f).

Finally a Canadian citizen other than a natural-born Canadian who has shown himself to be disloyal to His Majesty while abroad, or if in Canada, has been convicted of treason or sedition, is subject to loss of Canadian citizenship.

However, before the citizenship of such person is revoked for any of the reasons mentioned above, he must be given due notice at his last known address of the action about to be taken and at the same time must be afforded the opportunity of claiming as of right that the case be referred to a commission established for that purpose.

48. Cancellation of Certificate of Canadian Citizenship:

When it has been found that any Canadian citizen except a natural-born Canadian citizen has undertaken any of the acts mentioned in Section 47, and either

- (i) he has ignored the opportunity of submitting himself before the Commission appointed for the purpose of hearing his appeal, or
- (ii) where the Commission so appointed has found him responsible, and the Secretary of State has recommended cancellation,

the Governor-in-Council may direct that such person cease to be a Canadian citizen.

In that case, he must give up and surrender for cancellation any Certificate of Citizenship or Naturalization granted to him, and if he fails to surrender his Certificate of Citizenship, shall be guilty of a criminal offence and liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars.

49. Cancellation of Certificate of Naturalization Granted in Another Country of the British Commonwealth:

The Governor-in-Council may, with the concurrence of a government of a country of the British Commonwealth other than Canada, revoke a Certificate of Naturalization granted in the said country to a man who is a citizen or subject of that country but who is living in Canada, if he has undertaken any of the acts mentioned in Section 47 excluding the reference to residence outside Canada which is peculiar to Canadian citizens only.

In such case the provisions in Section 47 regarding the appointment of a Commission to establish whether or not such Certificate of Naturalization should be revoked shall apply and that person will be given the same opportunity of claiming, as of right, that his case be referred to such Commission.

50. Position of Spouse (Wife) or Minor Children of a Person Whose Citizenship Has Been Revoked:

Where the husband ceases to be a Canadian citizen under Section 48 or a British subject under Section 49, the citizenship or status or nationality of the spouse and minor children shall not be affected UNLESS

(i) the wife became a Canadian citizen or a British subject by reason only of her marriage to him, or

(ii) the man is the responsible parent of the children,

in which case the wife or children shall cease to be Canadian citizens or British subjects should the Governor-in-Council so direct.

51. Wife May Renounce Her Canadian Citizenship or Status as a British Subject When Husband's Citizenship Has Been Revoked:

The wife of a man whose Canadian citizenship or status as a British subject has been revoked by order of the Governor-in-Council, may within six months afterward make a declaration renouncing her Canadian citizenship or her status as a British subject, and thereupon any minor children of her husband and

herself shall cease to be Canadian citizens or British subjects as the case may be.

The declaration shall be made on Form V, which shall be transmitted to the Department of the Secretary of State of Canada together with the necessary fee of \$5.00.

52. Reversion of Canadian Citizen or British Subject to Prior Nationality:

Where the Canadian citizenship or status as a British subject of a man or woman has been revoked by order of the Governor-in-Council, that person will be regarded as having the nationality or citizenship which he had before he became a Canadian citizen or British subject as the case may be.

53. Loss of Canadian Citizenship or Status as British Subject Will Not Discharge Obligations Incurred Before Revocation:

Where any man or woman has his or her Canadian citizenship or status as a British subject revoked, such revocation shall not discharge that person from any obligation, duty or liability with regard to any act or thing done or omitted before he or she ceased to be a Canadian citizen or British subject.

Part IX.

GENERAL INFORMATION

54. Forms Used By Applicants for Canadian Citizenship:

The forms used by applicants for Canadian citizenship under sections of the Canadian Citizenship Act are:

Form A — Declaration of Intention

B — Receipt of Declaration of Intention

C — Petition for Citizenship

F — Oath of Allegiance to be Taken in Open Court

- G — Renunciation of Foreign Nationality
- I — Petition for a Certificate of Canadian Citizenship by a British Subject
- J — Petition for a Certificate of Proof of Canadian Citizenship.
- K — Petition for a Certificate of Canadian Citizenship issued in special cases only.
- L — Oath of Allegiance in applications made direct to the Department.
- M — Petition on Behalf of a Minor Child for a Special Certificate of Citizenship
- O — Petition for a Copy of a Certificate of Canadian Citizenship or Naturalization
- P — Application for Registration of a Birth Abroad
- R — Declaration of Retention of Canadian Citizenship
- S — Declaration of Renunciation of Canadian Citizenship for use in cases referred to in Section 42 of the manual
- T — Declaration of Resumption of Canadian Citizenship
- V — Declaration of Renunciation of Canadian Citizenship for use in cases referred to in Section 51 of the manual

55. How to Obtain Certified True Copies of Certificates of Citizenship:

A certified copy of a Certificate of Citizenship issued under the Canadian Citizenship Act, or a Certificate of Naturalization issued under any statute of Canada heretofore in force, may be issued only by the Secretary of State of Canada, and only if, on petition to him using Form O supported by an affidavit of the applicant verifying the allegations thereof, he is satisfied that either

- (i) the original certificate has been lost or destroyed, or
- (ii) special circumstances have been disclosed in which he deems it proper to issue a certified copy.

56. Schedule of Fees:

Fees shall be paid and shall be appropriated on applications or otherwise under the Canadian Citizenship Act, as follows:—

<i>When Payable</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Appropriated to</i>
On filing Declaration of Intention with court	\$1.00	Clerk of Court
On issue of certified copy of Receipt of Declaration of Intention	1.00	Department
On filing application with the court for a decision that the applicant is fit and qualified to be granted a certificate of citizenship	5.00	Clerk of Court subject to proviso
With petition to the Secretary of State of Canada for certificates under Sections 10 (2), 11 (a), 11 (b) (alien) of the Act	5.00	Department
With petition to the Secretary of State of Canada for a certificate of proof of Canadian citizenship under Section 39 (i), and for a certificate of citizenship under Section 11 (c)	1.00	Department
With petition to the Secretary of State of Canada for a special certificate of citizenship to a minor child of a person to whom a certificate of citizenship is, or has been, granted under this Act	1.00	Department
With petition to the Secretary of State of Canada on behalf of a minor who is a Canadian citizen under Section 11 (b)	1.00	Department
On issue of certified copy of certificate under Section 10 (3)	1.00	Department
On issue of certified copies of certificates under Sections 11 (b) (Canadian), 11 (c) and 39 (i)	1.00	Department
On issue of certified copies under all other Sections	5.00	Department
On making declaration of alienage, retention, extension or resumption of Canadian citizenship	5.00	Department
On taking of any oath other than that required to be taken in open court before a Judge	.50	Person administering oath

Chapter Two

FACTS ABOUT CANADA

Part X.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF CANADA

Canada is a new country. The civilizations of China, Persia, Egypt, Greece and Rome had come and gone nearly a thousand years before a white man had even seen the shores of North America. Canada is the result of immigration from other lands. Even the native Indian tribes descend from peoples who migrated from Asia dim ages ago. Canada is truly part of the New World.

The first European to visit Canada was Lief Ericson, a Norseman, who sailed out of Iceland in about the year 1000 and upon his return recorded that he had visited a strange land to the west which he named Vineland. It was five centuries later when John Cabot, a Genoese in the employ of the English king Henry VII., accidentally re-discovered the coast of Canada while attempting to find a water route to the East Indies. The coast looked so uninviting that another quarter of a century had elapsed before Europeans began to take an interest in this strange land mass which barred their way to wealth in China.

In 1534 Jacques Cartier, a Breton from St. Malo, undertook a series of voyages which resulted in the first real exploration of the coasts of Canada. He sailed into the St. Lawrence River and progressed as far west as the Indian village of Hochelaga, the present metropolis of Montreal. Cartier is believed to be the first white man to apply the name "Canada" to the country, possibly as a result of misunderstanding the Indian word "kanata" meaning a collection of huts.

During the next century both the French and English established colonies of the New World. The French, grouped in the north along the St. Lawrence, were interested in the rich fur trade and rapidly expanded along the rivers to the west and south. The English, along the Atlantic Coast to the

south, established trading posts over a wide area and spread rapidly westward through the Alleghanies Mountains. The conflict of interests between the French and English in America was aggravated by the natural rivalry which developed over spheres of influence in the valley of the Mississippi. A clash of interests and arms was inevitable.

France and England had been at war in Europe periodically for decades. This conflict at home had direct repercussions in the colonies. As early as 1613 the English from Virginia had wiped out the French settlement at Port Royal in Nova Scotia. The climax came in 1759 when the English, led by General Wolfe, captured Quebec from the French under General Montcalm. By the Treaty of Paris, 1763, the French colonies passed to Britain and the first chapter in the history of Canada came to an end.

At that time the population of Canada was approximately 70,000 of which about 10,000 were English colonists who, following the expulsion of the French in 1755, had settled in Acadia, the present province of Nova Scotia. After the Treaty of Paris a small number of English merchants settled in Montreal, but the population was predominantly French.

Under the French regime, administration of the colonies had been in the hands of the Governor, who had been sent out from France. This system was continued by the English in the early days following the acquisition of the colonies. Thus, while the English settlers in Nova Scotia had been granted a voice in government through an elected Assembly in 1758, this privilege was not extended to the English who settled in Quebec and Montreal. They were merely promised an Assembly when conditions warranted it.

The unique position of the French colonists and their devotion to the Roman Catholic religion, their language, laws and customs led to the passage of the Quebec Act in 1774. Its main features were that it extended the freedom of religion to the French, instituted French civil and English criminal law in the colony, and established the principle of rule by a Governor and appointed Council.

While the Quebec Act satisfied the French since it preserved their traditions and customs, it disgruntled the English, who looked for the establishment of English institutions of government, including an elective Assembly. The foresight of the British Government in their relations with the French,

however, became apparent during the American Revolution. These new subjects remained loyal to England and refused to join the Thirteen Colonies in their bid for independence.

The American Revolution had a profound influence on the history of Canada. Those settlers in the American colonies who had remained loyal to the King during the revolt now found themselves to be outcasts, and they migrated to "British North America". They settled in large numbers in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, and along the north shore of Lake Ontario, in the area which later became the province of Ontario.

Their arrival created a new situation, for a colony which was apparently destined to remain predominantly French had now become predominantly English. The Quebec Act, main safeguard of the French population, was viewed with considerable distaste by the English element. This situation was met in 1791 by the passage of the Constitutional Act, which divided Canada into two provinces, Upper and Lower Canada. Each province was to have a Governor, a Legislative Council to advise the Governor, and an elected Legislative Assembly. The Roman Catholic Church was protected and a Protestant Church was endowed by the Act. Since Upper Canada was predominantly English, and since the vast majority of the French population resided in Lower Canada, it was felt that a difficult situation had been cleverly met.

Trouble developed at once, however. The position of the Governor and the power of the Legislative Council in both provinces caused friction and discontent. While the War of 1812-14 temporarily stayed internal strife and settled the fact that Canada was to remain independent of the United States, the contest was continued and reached a climax in 1837 when rebellion broke out in both of the Provinces. Led by Louis Joseph Papineau in Lower Canada and William Lyon Mackenzie in Upper Canada, the people fought the power of the Governor, the Councils and privileged groups to a successful conclusion. In 1839 the British Government accepted the famous Report of Lord Durham. The Report advocated union of the Provinces and the institution of Responsible Government. By this means the Governor would be required to accept the advice of his Council, which in turn would be responsible for its acts to the Legislative Assembly. In the same year Lord Sydenham became the first Governor General of the United Canadas. It was only after ten years of additional turmoil that responsible

government was fully established in Canada during the famous Baldwin-Lafontaine administration.

The outbreak of the American Civil War in 1861 and the consequent friction between the United States and England made Canadians realize the defenceless and divided condition of British North America. The provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick were very remote in times of danger from their sister provinces of Upper and Lower Canada. At the same time, the province of British Columbia, which had been established in 1858 following the discovery of gold in the region, lay 2,000 miles away on the Pacific coast. The need for mutual assistance in time of danger and more helpful co-operation between the various British provinces in North America led to talk of union amongst colonial statesmen.

The union was finally accomplished in 1867 on the passage of the British North America Act by the British Parliament. The Act united the provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec (Lower Canada), and Ontario (Upper Canada), into the Dominion of Canada, with a federal form of government. There was to be a national Government in charge of all matters pertaining to the country as a whole, and a Provincial Government in each province to deal with provincial and local matters. The Act came into effect on July 1, 1867, which date has since been observed as Dominion Day.

In 1870 the Province of Manitoba was admitted to Confederation. Manitoba had prospered greatly since 1812, when the original settlement of Scottish immigrants led by Lord Selkirk had established the Red River Colony near the present site of the city of Winnipeg. The following year the Province of British Columbia entered the Union on the understanding that a transcontinental railway would be completed within ten years. In 1873 the Province of Prince Edward Island entered Confederation as the seventh province.

The building of the Canadian Pacific Railway, which was completed in 1885, led to the rapid development and settlement of the Canadian West. An extensive programme of colonization in the last decade of the nineteenth century and early years of the twentieth led to an influx of thousands of hardy settlers from European countries and the United States. So great was this influx that two new provinces, Alberta and Saskatchewan, were admitted to Confederation in 1905. Some idea of the rapidity of the development of the West is gleaned

from the fact that Winnipeg grew from 218 in 1870 to 120,000 in 1911; Edmonton rose from 4,000 to 31,000 in the space of ten years, while Saskatoon grew from 113 to over 12,000 in the same period.

The outbreak of the First Great War in 1914 brought immigration to a halt, since many of the nations from which immigrants came were embroiled in the struggle. It is worthy of note that the immigrants remained loyal to the land of their adoption with few exceptions. The contribution of Canada in the war made it apparent to the world that the country had achieved the status of nationhood. In recognition of this fact, Canada signed the Treaty of Versailles in her own behalf.

The final step in the development of the Canadian nation was taken in 1931, with the passage of the Statute of Westminster by the British Parliament. By this Act it was recognized that all of the Dominions within the British Commonwealth of Nations were independent sovereign states bound together only by bonds of sentiment and loyalty to a common King.

The Second World War saw Canada take her place at the side of the other nations of the British Commonwealth and the world at large in the defence of freedom and the liberation of the oppressed. From that perilous struggle, Canada has emerged as a great nation. Her vast resources, her agricultural and industrial capacity, exercise a profound influence on world affairs. Her people, drawn from every racial group, are welded into a mighty democratic force through their love of freedom, hatred of oppression, and the steadfast determination that the powers of government shall be exercised by and through the people for the common benefit of all.

Part XI.

GEOGRAPHY

Canada is the third largest country in the world, with only Russia and China having a greater area. It comprises the whole northern part of the North American continent including the islands of the Arctic Ocean, with the exception of the British territories of Newfoundland and Labrador, and Alaska, which is part of the United States. It is bounded on the west by the

Pacific Ocean and Alaska; on the south by the United States of America; on the east by the waters which comprise the Atlantic Ocean, Gulf of St. Lawrence, Davis Strait, the Straits of Belle Isle, and Labrador. Its northern borders extend to the North Pole.

The area of the country is 3,695,185 square miles, in contrast to a total 3,776,700 square miles for the whole of Europe. It constitutes 28% of the total land area of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

Canada may be roughly divided into four main regions:

- (1) The Maritime Provinces consisting of that area which borders on the Atlantic Ocean.
- (2) Ontario and Quebec, bordering on the St. Lawrence River and the Great Lakes on the south, and Hudson and James Bays on the north.
- (3) The Prairie Provinces.
- (4) The Pacific Coast.

Rivers and Lakes

Notable among the rivers and lakes of Canada are the five Great Lakes, which together with the St. Lawrence River, constitute one of the largest and most important navigable bodies of water in the world. The lakes in order of size are Lake Superior, Lake Huron, Lake Michigan, Lake Erie, and Lake Ontario. Lake Superior, with an area of 31,820 square miles, is the largest body of fresh water in the world.

With the construction of an extensive system of canals, the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence River are navigable by ocean-going ships for a distance of nearly 2,000 miles.

A large number of the lakes and rivers of Canada drain northward into Hudson Bay or the Arctic Ocean. The Mackenzie River, which drains Great Slave Lake, is the largest river in Canada (2,514 miles). The Churchill and Saskatchewan Rivers which flow into Hudson Bay drain a considerable portion of the grain-growing area in the Prairie Provinces, while the Fraser and Columbia Rivers on the west coast flow into the Pacific Ocean and are important drainage factors in the Rocky Mountain area.

Part XII.

NATURAL RESOURCES AND PRODUCTION

Canada, occupying as it does an enormous land area, is blessed with immense natural resources of every conceivable kind. During recent years and particularly during World War II, a tremendous development of these resources has taken place. Some indication of the importance of this development, not only to the country but to the world at large, is given in the following facts.

Canada leads the world in the production of newsprint, nickel, radium, platinum, and asbestos.

It is the world's second largest producer of woodpulp, molybdenum, aluminum, and gold.

It stands third in world production of copper, zinc, silver, lead, and arsenic.

It stands fourth among the nations in the production of wheat and magnesium.

It is the leading exporter of base metals in the world, and the second greatest exporting nation.

It has a substantial percentage of the world's supply of uranium and as a consequence occupies a unique position among world powers in the potential production of atomic energy.

The substantial scale of wages for industrial workers throughout Canada together with the outstanding production of consumer goods has resulted in the establishment of a scale of living which is among the highest to be found in the world.

Agriculture is the most important single industry, and the production of foodstuffs in Canada has a vital bearing on the welfare of nations and peoples in Europe and Asia.

Since agriculture is the most important industry in Canada, it naturally follows that the Federal Government and the Provinces have devoted a considerable amount of effort to the development of more advanced and scientific agricultural methods. An elaborate chain of experimental farms is operated across Canada by the Federal Government. The location of these farms follows:

Prince Edward Island — Charlottetown, Summerside

Nova Scotia — Kentville, Nappan

New Brunswick — Fredericton

Quebec — Ste. Anne de la Pocatiere, Lennoxville, L'Assomption, Normandin

Ontario — Kapuskasing, Harrow, Ottawa

Manitoba — Morden, Brandon

Saskatchewan — Indian Head, Melfort, Scott, Sutherland, Swift Current

Alberta — Lethbridge, Lacombe, Manyberries, Beaverlodge, Fort Vermillion

British Columbia — Summerland, Prince George, Agassiz, Saanichton, Smithers

The experimental farms are open to the public and may be inspected at any time. Assistance and advice on any agricultural problem may be obtained by consulting the officials in charge at the nearest farm.

In the development of agricultural methods and the training of agricultural experts, the various provinces have played an important part through the establishment of agricultural colleges and schools. Such colleges and schools are the Nova Scotia Agricultural College at Truro, N.S., Macdonald College (McGill) at Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que., the Ontario Agricultural College and the Ontario Veterinary College at Guelph, Ont. Two French-speaking agricultural colleges are situated in the Province of Quebec at Ste. Anne de la Pocatiere (Laval University) and Oka (University of Montreal), while faculties of agriculture have been established at the Universities of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia.

Part XIII.

CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT OF CANADA

Canada's Position in the British Commonwealth of Nations:

Canada is a sovereign state within the British Commonwealth of Nations. The Canadian Government exercises absolute control over all internal and external matters, including

the right to declare war. The only exception is that the Canadian Government may not alter or amend the British North America Act without submitting the proposed alteration to the Government of the United Kingdom. In fact, however, such submission is a mere formality, since the British Government has invariably consented to suggested amendments.

(a) Constitution:

Canada has no wholly written constitution. The British North America Act of 1867 together with the subsequent amendments outline the broad principles of government for the country, although a considerable portion of the constitutional procedure is dictated by custom, historical precedents, and common law.

Under the British North America Act, a federal system of government was set up, consisting of a national government and four provincial governments. This has since been extended to a national government and nine provincial governments, by the admission to Confederation of five additional provinces. Under the Act, legislative powers were divided between the national and the provincial governments. Broadly speaking, matters affecting the country as a whole, such as trade, commerce, banking, railways, and defence, are under the control of the Federal Government, while matters of a local nature are under the control of the provincial governments. These include education, municipal institutions, and similar fields.

(b) Executive Powers:

The King. His Majesty King George VI. is the titular head of the Government in Canada, and is represented in Canada by His Excellency the Governor General.

The Governor General. The Governor General is appointed by His Majesty the King on the advice of the Canadian Government for a term which is normally five years in extent. The Governor General may exercise only such authority as is expressly entrusted to him under the terms of his commission. He acts upon the advice of his ministry, and as the head of the Executive Branch of the Government, summons, prorogues, and dissolves Parliament. His assent is required to all legislative

measures submitted by Parliament. It must be borne in mind that in the performance of these duties, he acts entirely by and with the advice of his Canadian Ministers.

The Prime Minister. The Prime Minister is the practical head of the Government, and is an elected representative of the people in the House of Commons. He assumes the portfolio of Prime Minister, as the leader of the majority group in the House of Commons.

The Cabinet. The Prime Minister is assisted and advised on matters of government by Cabinet Ministers, selected by himself from amongst the elected members of Parliament. They control and administer the various departments of government. A Cabinet Minister may be selected, however, who is not placed in charge of a department, or who, on the other hand, administers more than one department. Both the Prime Minister and the members of his Cabinet are responsible for their political acts to the House of Commons. Under the principles of Responsible Government, the Cabinet as a whole is responsible for the political acts of each of its members.

(c) Legislative Powers:

The Parliament of Canada is divided into two parts — the Senate and the House of Commons. These are known as the Houses of Parliament, and both exercise legislative powers.

The Senate. The Senate consists of 96 members who are appointed by the Cabinet for life, subject to the fulfillment of certain qualifications. The purpose of the Senate is to act as a “check” on the House of Commons. It is empowered under the British North America Act to introduce legislation, provided that all bills for appropriating part of the public revenue or for imposing any tax or impost must be introduced in the House of Commons.

The House of Commons. The House of Commons consists of 255 members who are the elected representatives of the Canadian people. They are elected for a maximum of five years, at the end of which time an election must be held. However, the Prime Minister may request the Governor General to dissolve Parliament at any time. The Prime Minister and the members of the Cabinet may hold office only so long as they enjoy the confidence and support of the majority of members of the House of Commons. Members of the House of Commons

likewise continue to represent the people only as long as they retain the confidence of the electors, who may remove them at the next general election. Those Members of the House of Commons who do not support the Government are said to be "in Opposition". The leader of this group is called the Leader of the Opposition, and it is significant that his salary in this capacity is paid by the Government. His responsibilities include leading the minority group in their opposition to legislation introduced by the Government. Following the democratic principle, the Opposition is allowed every opportunity to criticize Government measures and to propose changes and amendments.

Every British subject, both male and female, who has reached the age of 21 years, has resided in Canada for a period of twelve months, and who has resided in the electoral division where he or she proposes to vote for two months prior to the date of the election, is entitled to cast a ballot, unless otherwise disqualified, while any British subject who is 21 years of age may stand for election.

Function of Parliament. Legislation is introduced by the Government or Members of Parliament in the form of bills. Every bill must be passed by the House of Commons and the Senate and receive the assent of the Governor General before becoming law.

THE JUDICIARY:

National. The laws of Canada are administered by a system of courts both on the national and provincial level. The highest court in Canada is the Supreme Court of Canada which is a court of appeal from other Canadian courts. When requested by the Federal Government, it may give advisory opinions on the interpretation of the British North America Act. It also presides over cases between the Dominion and the Provinces. Seven judges make up the Supreme Court, consisting of a Chief Justice and six puisne or associate judges.

The Exchequer Court of Canada hears cases in respect of patents, trade marks, copyrights, and cases involving claims against the Crown.

The Admiralty Court is established to conduct cases in respect of navigation, claims in respect of damages at sea, and ships generally.

Provincial. Superior, and district, county, or circuit courts are established in all provinces for the purpose of administering both civil and criminal law. In many municipalities magistrates' courts are established for the purpose of administering justice in minor cases.

In this connection, it should be pointed out that criminal law is uniform throughout the country, while civil law is instituted by the various provinces.

(d) Provincial Legislatures:

Each of the nine provinces has a Legislative Assembly which is similar in structure to the House of Commons in the Federal Government. The Province of Quebec has in addition a Legislative Council which corresponds roughly to the Senate.

The executive power within the provinces is exercised by a Lieutenant Governor, a Premier, and a Cabinet, similar in function to the executive bodies of the Federal Government.

(e) Local Government:

A third form of government is to be found in the municipalities into which the various provinces are sub-divided. Since municipal or local government is controlled by the Provincial Legislatures under the Constitution, there is a considerable variation in its structure throughout the country.

It can be said, however, that local government is usually administered by an elected council headed by a mayor or reeve, depending upon the size and importance of the municipality. The powers of this council are outlined in the Provincial Statutes, and generally include the right of taxation for local public works and services. Some of the activities over which the municipal council exercises control include public health, public utilities, police and fire protection. Closely associated with municipal councils are special boards, such as Boards of Education which are established to administer matters pertaining to education within the municipality. Generally speaking, members of these Boards are elected by the voters for a given term of office and like other municipal officials are eligible for re-election.

Part XIV.

PROVINCES OF CANADA

As pointed out in Part XIII, Canada is made up of nine provinces which have their own provincial legislatures. In addition, there are the Yukon and North West Territories, which are administered by the Federal Parliament. The provinces and territories in order from east to west are as follows:

Nova Scotia	Area	21,068 sq. miles
	Population	577,962 (1941 census)

The capital of the Province is Halifax, with a population of 70,488. It is as well one of the world's largest seaports. Nova Scotia is represented in the Federal Parliament by 10 Senators and 13 members of the House of Commons. There are no great extremes in temperature owing to the proximity to the sea, which makes the Province one of the most important areas in Canada for fruit culture. The principal industries are agriculture, fishing, manufacturing and mining. The Province has very rich coal mines and is one of the main sources of this commodity in the country.

Prince Edward Island	Area	2,184 sq. miles
	Population	95,047 (1941 census)

The Province of Prince Edward Island entered Confederation on June 26th, 1873. The capital of the Province is Charlottetown, which has a population of 14,821. Its climate is moderate with no extremes in temperature. Agriculture and fishing are its principal industries, and it enjoys a considerable reputation as a summer resort. It is separated from the mainland by the Northumberland Strait, but is easily accessible through the operation of an excellent ferry service. Prince Edward Island is represented in the Federal Parliament by 4 Senators and 4 members of the House of Commons.

New Brunswick	Area	27,985 sq. miles
	Population	457,401 (1941 census)

The Province of New Brunswick entered Canada at the time of Confederation. Its capital is Fredericton, with a population of 10,062. It is represented in the Federal Parliament

by 10 Senators and 10 members of the House of Commons. The Province also enjoys a maritime climate which is conducive to agriculture. The principal industries are agriculture, lumbering and fishing.

Quebec

Area 594,534 sq. miles
Population 3,331,882 (1941 census)

Quebec was one of the original provinces at Confederation. Quebec City was chosen as the capital of the Province, and has a population of 150,757. The Province is represented in the Federal Parliament by 24 Senators and 73 members of the House of Commons. Montreal, the largest city in Canada, with a population of 903,007, is situated in this Province. It enjoys the reputation of being the second greatest seaport in North America, being exceeded in volume of traffic only by New York. Owing to its extensive size, the Province of Quebec enjoys a wide variety of climate with warm summers and cold winters. The principal industries are agriculture, mining, lumbering, and general manufacturing. The Laurentian Mountains of Quebec are famous as summer and winter resorts and attract large numbers of visitors.

Ontario

Area 412,582 sq. miles
Population 3,787,655 (1941 census)

Ontario entered the Dominion as one of the original Provinces in 1867. The capital of the Province is Toronto, which is also the largest city having a population of 667,457. It should be noted that Ottawa, the capital of Canada, is also situated in this Province. Ontario is represented in the Federal Parliament by 24 Senators and 83 members of the House of Commons. The Province enjoys an invigorating climate with extreme heat in summer and cold in winter. The principal industries are general manufacturing, agriculture, lumbering and mining. The southern part of the Province lying between Toronto and Niagara Falls is notable as a fruit producing area. It is one of the most productive in North America for growing fruit of various kinds, including peaches, cherries, and grapes. Ontario enjoys a very substantial tourist trade, and its thousands of lakes are excellent for fishing.

Manitoba

Area 246,512 sq. miles
Population 729,744 (1941 census)

The Province was admitted to Canada on July 15th, 1870,

by virtue of the Manitoba Act. The capital of the Province is Winnipeg, with a population of 221,960. The city is famous throughout the world as the centre through which a substantial part of the world's wheat supply is handled. Manitoba is represented in the Federal Parliament by 6 Senators, and 16 members of the House of Commons. The climate is varied, with extremes of temperature in summer and winter. Agriculture is the principal industry of the Province.

Saskatchewan

Area	251,700 sq. miles
Population	895,992 (1941 census)

Saskatchewan entered the federation on September 1st, 1905, under the terms of the Saskatchewan Act. The capital is Regina, with a population of 58,245. The climate is similar to that of Manitoba. Agriculture is the principal industry of the Province, and it constitutes the most important grain-growing area in the country. Saskatchewan is represented in the Federal Parliament by 6 Senators and 20 members of the House of Commons.

Alberta

Area	255,285 sq. miles
Population	796,168 (1941 census)

Alberta also entered the federation on September 1st, 1905, through the passage of the Alberta Act. The capital of the Province is Edmonton, with a population of 93,817. The climate is similar to that of Saskatchewan, although somewhat milder. The Province is represented in the Federal Parliament by 6 Senators and 17 members of the House of Commons. The principal industries are grain-growing and mixed farming. There are rich coal mines in the Province, comprising a substantial part of the world's known coal supply. In recent years there has been a major oil development in the Province, and the Alberta fields have now become the largest source of oil in the British Commonwealth of Nations.

British Columbia

Area	366,255 sq. miles
Population	817,861 (1941 census)

British Columbia entered the federation on July 20th, 1871, by Imperial Order-in-Council. The capital of the Province is Victoria, which is situated on Vancouver Island. It has a

population of 44,068. The Province is represented in the Federal Parliament by 6 Senators and 18 members of the House of Commons. Vancouver is the largest city in the Province, with a population of 275,353. It has an excellent harbour, and is one of the most important seaports on the west coast of North America. In the coastal regions the climate is similar to that of the British Isles, while inland there is considerable variety owing to the altitude. Agriculture, lumbering, fishing and mining are the principal industries, while the Province is famous throughout the world for its scenery through the Rocky Mountains. The Province constitutes one of the world's principal sources of salmon.

Yukon

Area	207,076 sq. miles
Population	4,914 (1941 census)
	(Estimated 1945, 7,000)

The Yukon was created a separate territory on June 18th, 1898, by Act of Parliament. It forms an electoral district for the Federal Parliament and is represented by one member of Parliament. Local government consists of a Controller and an elected Legislative Council of three members, who hold office for three years. The seat of local government is Dawson. The administration of the government of the Territory is under the Federal Cabinet or the Minister of Mines and Resources. The Yukon is famous for its gold deposits.

North West Territories

Area	1,309,682 sq. miles
Population	12,028 (1941 census)

The seat of government for the Territories is Ottawa, while the North West Territories Act provides for a territorial government consisting of a Commissioner, a Deputy Commissioner, and five Councillors, appointed by the Cabinet. The Commissioner-in-Council may make ordinances for the government of the Territories under instructions from the Cabinet or the Minister of Mines and Resources. The North West Territories is generally undeveloped, although it produces a great wealth of furs. It is the potential source of great mineral wealth, but little productive mining has been undertaken as yet. It is significant that oil has recently been discovered in the Territories.

Chapter Three

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

The questions and answers contained in the following series are informative only and do not constitute a list of questions which might be employed by the presiding judge in questioning an applicant for Canadian citizenship.

Part XV.

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

THE CONSTITUTION:

1. Q. What fundamental written document is the basis of the Constitution of Canada?
A. The British North America Act of 1867.
2. Q. What form of government does this provide?
A. A federal form of government.
3. Q. Why is it called a federal form of government?
A. Because Canada is a federation of nine provinces. It has a national government and nine provincial governments.
4. Q. Can the British North America Act be amended?
A. Yes. By Act of the British Parliament.
5. Q. In what manner are the legislative powers divided between the Federal Government and the Provincial Governments?
A. Generally speaking, the Federal Government controls legislation on matters affecting the country as a whole, such as currency, naturalization, criminal law, foreign policy, trade and commerce, and the postal service. The provinces are empowered to legislate in all matters of a provincial or local nature, such as education, municipal institutions, hospitals, asylums, and charities.

6. Q. What is meant by the phrase "residuary powers"?
A. Those powers not specifically delegated in the Constitution either to the Federal Government or to the Provincial Governments.
7. Q. Under the Canadian Constitution who exercises the residuary powers?
A. The Federal Government.

THE CROWN:

8. Q. Who is the chief of state in Canada?
A. His Majesty the King.
9. Q. Who represents the King in Canada?
A. His Excellency the Governor General.
10. Q. Who represents the King when the Governor General is out of Canada?
A. The Chief Justice of Canada.
11. Q. What is the function of the Governor General in the legislative process in Canada?
A. He must assent to all legislation after it has duly passed the Parliament of Canada before it becomes law.
12. Q. How is the Governor General appointed?
A. He is appointed by the King on the advice of the Prime Minister of Canada.
13. Q. What is the term of office of the Governor General?
A. Five years.

THE CABINET:

14. Q. Who is the chief advisor to the Governor General?
A. The Prime Minister of Canada.
15. Q. How is the Prime Minister selected?
A. He is normally the leader of the political party having the largest number of elected representatives in the House of Commons. He is requested to become Prime Minister by the Governor General.

16. Q. What is the Governor-General-in-Council?
A. The Cabinet.
17. Q. What is the Cabinet?
A. The Cabinet is made up of Ministers of the Crown who preside over the departments of the Government, such as Labour, Agriculture, External Affairs, Secretary of State, Justice, and so forth.
18. Q. Who assists the Minister in the work of his Department?
A. A Deputy Minister who is responsible for the administration of the Department, and a group of Civil Servants.
19. Q. What is the term of office of a Deputy Minister?
A. He is a permanent public official.
20. Q. How are Cabinet Ministers chosen?
A. They are chosen by the Prime Minister.

PARLIAMENT OF CANADA:

21. Q. What type of parliament has Canada?
A. A bi-cameral parliament.
22. Q. What is a bi-cameral parliament?
A. A parliament consisting of two legislative bodies or houses — the Senate and the House of Commons.

THE SENATE:

23. Q. How many members make up the Senate of Canada?
A. 96.
24. Q. What is the basis of representation in the Senate?
A. By region —
Maritime Provinces 24
Quebec 24
Ontario 24
Western Provinces 24
25. Q. How are the members of the Senate selected?
A. By appointment. The Governor General appoints

each Senator on the recommendation of the Prime Minister.

26. Q. What is the term of office of a Senator?
A. He is appointed for life, except that he shall cease to be a Senator if he
- (1) Is found guilty of treason
 - (2) Becomes bankrupt
 - (3) Fails to attend two consecutive sessions of the Senate
 - (4) Makes an Oath of Allegiance to a foreign power
 - (5) Ceases to be qualified in respect of residence or property.
27. Q. What are the qualifications for a Senator?
A.
- (1) Be of the full age of thirty years
 - (2) Be a natural-born or naturalized British subject
 - (3) Own real property to the value of \$4,000
 - (4) Be a resident of the Province for which he is appointed.
28. Q. How is the Speaker of the Senate selected?
A. The Governor General appoints him.
29. Q. Does the Speaker of the Senate vote?
A. Yes, in all cases. In the case of a tie, the question is lost.
30. Q. May the Senate introduce bills for appropriating money?
A. No.
31. Q. May the Senate refuse legislation set up by the House of Commons?
A. Yes.
32. Q. What is the principal function of the Senate?
A. To act as a "check" on the House of Commons.
33. Q. May a Senator also be a Member of the House of Commons?
A. No. A Senator is not capable of being elected, sitting, or voting as a Member of the House of Commons.
34. Q. What number constitutes a quorum in the Senate?

- A. Fifteen, including the Speaker. Without this number, the Senate cannot exercise its powers.
35. Q. Are the members of the Senate paid a salary?
- A. The Senators receive a grant or sessional indemnity of \$6,000. per year.

HOUSE OF COMMONS:

36. Q. How many members make up the House of Commons?
- A. 255.
37. Q. What is the basis of representation by provinces in the House of Commons?
- A. One seat is set aside for the Yukon and four for Prince Edward Island. The remaining 250 are divided among the other eight provinces according to population.
38. Q. What is the present number of members in the House of Commons for the various provinces?
- A.
- | | |
|----------------------|----|
| Prince Edward Island | 4 |
| Nova Scotia | 13 |
| New Brunswick | 10 |
| Quebec | 73 |
| Ontario | 83 |
| Manitoba | 16 |
| Saskatchewan | 20 |
| Alberta | 17 |
| British Columbia | 18 |
| Yukon | 1 |
39. Q. What is the basis for election of members of the House of Commons?
- A. Each province is divided into electoral ridings or constituencies. The voters in each riding determine by secret ballot who shall represent them in the House of Commons. The candidate obtaining the largest number of votes is declared elected.
40. Q. How is the Speaker of the House chosen?
- A. The Speaker is elected from amongst the members of the House to preside over its business.
41. Q. How are matters decided in the house?
- A. By a majority vote.

42. Q. Does the Speaker vote?
A. No, except in cases of a tie, when he casts the deciding vote.
43. Q. What is the definition of the "Leader of the Opposition"?
- A. The Leader of the Opposition is the leader of the party which controls the support of the second largest group in the House. Other and smaller groups in the House are also part of His Majesty's Loyal Opposition, but they are not known as the Official Opposition.
44. Q. Where do bills appropriating funds from the Public Revenue originate?
- A. Such bills always originate in the House of Commons.
45. Q. What is the term for which the House of Commons is elected?
- A. Every House of Commons may continue for a period not exceeding five years. It may, however, have a much shorter term.
46. Q. Who may be elected as a member of the House of Commons?
- A. Any British subject who has reached the full age of twenty-one years and who is not disqualified by law. There is no property qualification.
47. Q. What number constitutes a quorum in the House of Commons?
- A. Twenty, including the Speaker of the House. Without this number the House cannot exercise its powers.
48. Q. Are members of the House of Commons paid a salary?
- A. The members receive a grant or sessional indemnity in the amount of \$6,000. per year.
49. Q. How often does the Canadian Parliament meet?
- A. Under the British North America Act, there must be a session of the Parliament of Canada once at least in every year.

THE JUDICIARY (FEDERAL):

50. Q. What are the names given to federal courts?
A. The Supreme Court of Canada, the Exchequer Court,

the Admiralty Court.

51. Q. What is the highest court in Canada?
A. The Supreme Court of Canada.
52. Q. How many judges make up the Supreme Court?
A. Seven — the Chief Justice and six puisne or associate judges.
53. Q. By whom are the judges selected?
A. By the Governor-General-in-Council. They must retire on reaching the age of seventy-five years.
54. Q. Can a judge be removed from office?
A. Only for gross misconduct. Removal can only be accomplished by resolution passed by both Houses of Parliament.
55. Q. What are the chief functions of the Supreme Court of Canada?
A. It is the highest Canadian Court of Appeal. It also hears cases between the Federal Government and the Provinces. When requested by the Federal Government, it may give advisory opinions on the interpretation of the British North America Act.
56. Q. What are the chief functions of the Exchequer Court?
A. It hears cases in respect of patents, trade-marks, etc., and cases involving claims against the Crown.
57. Q. What are the chief functions of the Admiralty Court?
A. It hears cases in respect of navigation, claims for damages at sea, and ships generally.
58. Q. Has Canada a common system of criminal law embracing the whole country?
A. Yes. Criminal law is enacted by the Parliament of Canada and is uniform throughout the country.
59. Q. Has Canada a common system of civil law?
A. No. Civil law differs somewhat from one province to another, and particularly in the case of Quebec.
60. Q. What is "common law"?
A. It is law based upon custom and precedent, and interpreted to fit changing needs by the courts themselves.
61. Q. What is "statute law"?
A. It is written legislative law enacted by the proper legislative authority. The laws enforced throughout Canada are a combination of "common" and "statute" law.

Part XVI.

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT

62. Q. How many Provincial Governments are there?
A. Nine.
63. Q. Who is the head of the executive branch of the government in each province?
A. The Lieutenant Governor.
64. Q. By whom is the Lieutenant Governor chosen?
A. He is appointed by the Governor-General-in-Council.
65. Q. Who pays the salary of the Lieutenant Governor?
A. The Parliament of Canada.
66. Q. What is the term of office of the Lieutenant Governor?
A. Five years, or during the pleasure of the Governor General.
67. Q. Who is the chief advisor to the Lieutenant Governor?
A. The Premier.
68. Q. How is the Premier selected?
A. He is normally the leader of the political party having the largest number of members in the Legislative Assembly.
69. Q. Who advise and assist the Premier?
A. Cabinet ministers, chosen by the Premier himself to preside over the various Departments of the Government.
70. Q. What is meant by a uni-cameral legislature?
A. A legislature consisting of only one legislative body.
71. Q. How many provinces have a uni-cameral legislature?
A. Eight.
72. Q. Which province has two legislative bodies?
A. Quebec, which has a Legislative Council and a Legislative Assembly.
73. Q. What Act outlines the powers of Provincial Governments?
A. The British North America Act.

74. Q. Is education controlled by the Federal Government or by the Provincial Governments?

A. Under the British North America Act, education is the responsibility of the Provincial Governments.

75. Q. What is the membership in each of the Provincial Legislatures?

A. Prince Edward Island 30
(15 Assemblymen and 15 Councillors)

Note: Property holders vote for both. Non-property holders vote only for Assemblymen.

Nova Scotia 30

New Brunswick 48

Quebec 91

Ontario 90

Manitoba 55

Saskatchewan 52

Alberta 57

British Columbia 48

76. Q. What is the basis for election of members within each province?

A. Each province is divided into electoral ridings or constituencies. The voters in each riding determine by secret ballot who shall represent them in the Provincial Legislature. The candidate obtaining the largest number of votes is declared elected.

77. Q. How many members constitute the Legislative Council in Quebec?

A. Twenty-four.

78. Q. How are members of the Quebec Legislative Council chosen?

A. Appointed by the Provincial Government of the day.

79. Q. What is their term of office?

A. For life.

80. Q. What are the qualifications for a member of the Legislative Council in Quebec?

A. The same as for a Senator.

81. Q. May the Federal Government disallow provincial Acts?

A. Yes.

82. Q. Has the Provincial Government any control over the Municipal Government?
- A. Yes. Under the British North America Act, the provinces are given complete control over the municipalities. In most of the provinces there is a Department of Municipal Affairs in the Provincial Government.
83. Q. Does the Federal Government aid the Provincial Governments financially?
- A. Yes, by subsidies.
84. Q. How is the Yukon Territory governed?
- A. By a Controller and an elective council of three. They have authority only in matters of local government. The seat of the government is in Dawson.
- Note: The Yukon Territory is represented in the House of Commons by one member.
85. Q. How are the North West Territories governed?
- A. By a Commissioner, a Deputy Commissioner, and five councillors appointed by the Governor-General-in-Council.

THE PROVINCIAL JUDICIARY:

86. Q. Do the provinces have their own system of courts?
- A. Yes. The provinces have exclusive power to constitute, maintain, and organize provincial courts, both of civil and criminal jurisdiction.
87. Q. Who appoints the judges of provincial courts?
- A. The Governor-in-Council.
88. Q. Who pays the salaries of provincial judges?
- A. Salaries, allowances, and pensions of provincial judges are fixed and provided by the Parliament of Canada.
89. Q. What is the term of office for provincial judges?
- A. They hold office during good behaviour, but are removable by the Governor General on address by the Senate and the House of Commons.

Part XVII.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

90. Q. Besides the Federal and Provincial Governments, what other type of government have we in this country?
A. Local government. Every urban or rural district has some form of local government which attends to purely local affairs.
91. Q. What are the units of local government usually called?
A. Municipalities.
92. Q. Who determines the form of local or municipal government?
A. The provincial governments. The provincial governments are made responsible for municipal institutions under the British North America Act.
93. Q. What are the two chief classes of local government?
A. Urban and rural.
94. Q. What are classed as urban municipalities?
A. Cities, towns, and villages.
95. Q. What name is given to rural municipalities?
A. Rural municipalities are known by different names in different provinces. They are known variously as municipalities, townships, parishes, municipal districts, or districts.
96. Q. How are the rural municipalities governed?
A. By elected councils. There is, however, a considerable variation from one province to another in the size of the councils and in the organization for elections. The democratic element is present in them all.
97. Q. What is the most common form of government in the urban municipalities?
A. By a Council consisting of a Mayor and a group of aldermen or councillors, all of whom are elected by a majority vote. There is a great variety, however, in size and form. For instance, Toronto has a Board of Control in addition to the Mayor and City Council, while Montreal has a Commission of five members

- with special powers in respect of financial matters. These examples merely illustrate the whole variety.
98. Q. What in general are the powers of the local government?
A. To levy taxes and to pass by-laws.
99. Q. Who may vote in municipal elections?
A. Ordinarily, the vote is restricted by some property qualification, i.e., people who own property, who pay rent within the municipality, or who pay municipal taxes.
100. Q. Who controls the schools in urban or rural municipalities?
A. School boards are especially elected for the purpose. They secure funds for school support, however, from the municipality. Courses to be taught, text books to be used, and similar matters are controlled by the various Provincial Departments of Education. Provincial grants are also made to education.

Part XVIII.

HISTORICAL

101. Q. Who was the first European to visit Canada?
A. John Cabot, in 1497.
102. Q. Who were the first real settlers in Canada?
A. Louis Hebert and his family, who took up farming at Quebec in 1617.
103. Q. When did Canada become a British colony?
A. In 1759, on the conclusion of the Seven Years' War. The formal Treaty of Paris was signed in 1763.
104. Q. Who were the United Empire Loyalists?
A. A large group of men and women who remained loyal to England during the American Revolution of 1774-76. They came to Canada and settled in the Maritime Provinces, Quebec, and Ontario.
105. Q. Who was the first white man to cross Canada by land?
A. Sir Alexander Mackenzie, a Scotsman in the employ of the North West Company, who crossed the Rocky

Mountains, and first viewed the Pacific Ocean on July 22nd, 1793.

106. Q. When did Canada become a federation of Provinces?
A. By the British North America Act of 1867, which united the provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario.
107. Q. Who was the first Prime Minister of Canada?
A. The Right Honourable Sir John A. Macdonald.
108. Q. When did the other provinces enter Confederation?
A. Manitoba 1870
British Columbia 1871
Prince Edward Island 1873
Alberta 1905
Saskatchewan 1905
109. Q. What is the most recent legislative statement on the relationship between Canada and the British Commonwealth of Nations?
A. The Statute of Westminster, 1931.
110. Q. Why is the Statute of Westminster significant?
A. It established the position of Canada and the other Dominions as independent Sovereign States within the British Commonwealth of Nations.

Part XIX.

GENERAL

111. Q. What are the general qualifications for voters in the federal elections?
A. A voter must be
- (1) A British subject by birth or naturalization
 - (2) 21 years of age
 - (3) A resident of Canada for twelve months prior to the election
 - (4) A resident of the electoral division where he seeks to vote for two months immediately prior to the issue of the Writ of Election.

Note: Certain specifically designated classes are

not permitted to vote at elections. The qualifications for voters in provincial elections are determined by the provincial governments and as a consequence may vary slightly from one province to another.

112. Q. Are women permitted to vote in Canada?
A. Yes. Women in Canada have the same right to vote as men.
113. Q. What is the capital of Canada?
A. Ottawa, a city of 154,951 (1941 census), situated on the Ottawa River in the Province of Ontario.
114. Q. Has each province a capital city?
A. Yes. Prince Edward Island Charlottetown
Nova Scotia Halifax
New Brunswick Fredericton
Quebec Quebec
Ontario Toronto
Manitoba Winnipeg
Saskatchewan Regina
Alberta Edmonton
British Columbia Victoria
115. Q. What are the two official languages in Canada?
A. English and French.
116. Q. In Canada does the word "city" have a definite meaning with respect to population?
A. No. The word is applied to very large cities like Toronto and Montreal, and also to populated places of only a few hundred.

Important Note: Candidates for citizenship should be able to name the following:

- (a) The present Governor General of Canada.
- (b) The present Prime Minister of Canada.
- (c) Their local Member of Parliament.
- (d) The Premier of the province in which they reside.
- (e) Their local Member of the Provincial Legislature.
- (f) The head of the local government of the municipality in which they reside.

GOV DOC CA1 CI 51-25/ 1947

HOW TO BECOME A CANADIAN

CITIZEN --

M2 40117061 GOV PUB



000035433721

DATE DUE SLIP

[illegible]

A50919 ³